INSOLENT GUITEAU.

Continued from First Pape.]

Mr. Perter-And did you write to Mr. Noyes that your projected daily was not to be in opposition to The Prisoner-He never had any theocratic dally,

He published a weekly paper called the Circular.

Mr. Porter went on to cross-examine the prisoner on this point, with the object of showing that the precended inspiration in regard to a theoceratic daily, to the book colled "Truth," to the lecture on the second coming of Christ, &c., were merely borrowed from the bless of Noyes, and that pertions of the book and lectures were plagiarian from the book called "The Bergan." In connec-tion with the prisoner's leaving the Oneida Community Mr. Porter put in evidence a letter written by the prisoner in April, 1805, in which he says that he is leaving in obedience to an irresistible conviction that if he did not do it wee would be

by the prisoner in April, 1895, in which he says that he is leaving in obedience to an irresistible conviction that if he did not do it was would be upon lifu; that he must obey the will of God; that God and his conserve were driving him to the battle; and that he dared not draw back. A package of manuscript tied together was shown to like prisoner and admitted to be his writing, although he said if appeared to be mutilated, having neither head nor ball.

The Pristrist Attorney then proceeded to read the decument from a printed slip and the prisoner causioned Mr. Scoville to follow the reading with the edginal, because he was "afraid to trust those men." The document was then read. It is a paper written by Gultean to the Onelda Community at the time of his leaving it, and is principally devoted to advecating his theory of establishing a theoretic paper. The subtance of it has already been published. The prisoner elistened attentively to the reading, interrupting now and then to make some explanation. "That's a very strong idea," he commented, when the idea of establishing a number of theoretic papers was monitored. "The idea was to make the world an entire community. It was a grand conception, but not at all focsible the way this world is run. There are too many bad people—in this Is run. There are 100 many bad people in this world. The Onella people would convert the whole world into a free-love community. This paper was written as my justification for leaving.

te community."

A note was read which had been written to the community by Guiteau, and in which he confessed his leve for and subordination to Mr. Noyes, and vithdrew all charges previously made against

The prisoner's comment on this was made in a conversational tone. "You want," he said, "to imagine yourselves in helt, ladies and gentlemen. and you will get some idea of my feeling in the

Oneida Community."

A letter addressed by Guiteau to a member of the Commanily was also introduced in evidence. In this he says: "When in the world I had a pro-gramme of my own; but God sunshed that, and huried me into the emmunity." He also refers to himself as a creature of predestination, but states that, having 6-d's work to do, he would not aban-don it for the wealth of the Rothechilds or the fame of Napoleon. "That is so now," nurmured

oner. citer written by Gulteau, asking to be re-

The letter written by Gultenn, asking to be received leach into the community, was next read. He
states that he gave up his project of exabitahing a
theocratic paper, because he was not up to the
'tricks of the newspaper trade,' and, furrier, that
the project was a devilish delusion,
'The Prisoner-It was no devilish delusion. It
was an impired idea, but not possible.

The ercess-examination was then resumed.
Do you not think that you were had a devilish
delusion.' No, sir; I do not have devilish delusious.
The devil and the Almighty are fashing it out accerding to him. I believe in a per-onal devil.
There is an article in my little book about it. It is
good reading, Judge. Mr. Porter-I have read it with a good deal of

Mr. Porter—I have read it with a good deal of pleasure.

The prisoner—There are good ideas in it. It has not been published yet, Judge.

De you believe in a spirit of evil that tempts ment. I believe in a spirit of evil that tempts ment. I believe in a personal devil and a personal Deity, as actually as I believe that you are alive.

Do you believe the devil tempts ment? Most decidedly. He tempts them to do evil, and that is the reason, when pressed to do a thing, I first question whether it is the devil or the Deity.

And that was so when the question came up about tailing the President? For two or three weeks I entertained the proposition, praying the Deity not to let me make any mistake. And the continuation of the fact came to me in the fact that the newspapers were denouncing Garfield, and I saw the necessity of his removal for the good of the American people. If the political situation had not existed then I should have said that it was the inspiration of the devil; but the political situation required the removal of the Reverleist for the most of the American people.

And I was in view of the political situation that sat for the good of the American peopa-it was in view of the political situation that ade up your mind to murder— Prisoner (interrupting, excitedly)—Don't use and "murder." You are entirely too free

that word "marder." You are entirely too free with the word.

Mr. Forter—Are you not on trial for murder?

The Prisoner—So it is said. Can't you use the proper word—"remove?"

Mr. Forter—I can use the word "remove," but it is as repulsive to me as "murder" is to you.

The Prisoner (insullingly)—I presume you have a big fee for this, Judge. You are working on conditions, I see. r-You are a practical man in your no-

ons of law? The Prisoner-I decline to answer. Go back to The Prisoner-I decline to answer. Co back to the dogy,

(Suddenly)—What is your theory of your defence? I stated it very frequently. If you have not the comprehension to see it by this time I will not attempt to enlighten you.

Your defence is that you are legally insane, and not in fact insane, is it? The declease is that it is the belie's act and not mine.

Are you hasne at all? A good many people think I am bailly insane. The Oneida people thought so, any father thought so, and my relatives thought so—and still think so,

You told the jury you were not insane? I am not an expert. Let the experts and the jury decide whether I am insane.

an expert. Let the experts and the jury de-byte let am insane.

you believe you are insane? I decline to an-rithe question. estion, answer it before, that you were legally

did you not? I decline to discuss that. My opinion would not be of any value or the other. I am not an experi, not a not the Court. Bits man, not the Court.

Bid you expect at the time you shot the President to be tried for it? I had no expectation about
it. My only thought was to exceute the divine
will and list Him take care of me. I would not
have been deterred from the act if I had known I
should be shelt in five minutes. I decline to dismust like subject any further with you. If you
want any light road the newspapers, I am unwilling to have the time of this honorable court and
ury and country absorbed any more than necesmay.

Dil yen follows:
Dil yen follow President Garfield that night
I decline to answer any more questions on that I decline to answer any more questions on that point without directions from the Court. The Court (to the prisoner)—You ought to an-twer; your refusal to answer will operate against

wer; your remail to answer will operate against four.

The Prisoner—I have stated the matter repeatably, and will state it again, if necessary. (To Mr. Porter)—Ask your question again.

Did you turk in the miley dust right while the President was at Mr. Elaine's house? I saw General Garfield one evening come out of the White House shout seven colock. I was in the park apposite the White House, He passed along the nut of the park to Mr. Blaine's house. I was severally and behind him.

Wasking after him? I walked along on the opposite side of the street.

Was the pistol loaded? It was loaded.

Did you intend to kill him? I lutended to remove blue.

over film.
That aight? No. sir.
Why did you follow him if you did not intend to
number him? I walked down that way, as I had some that I twanked down that way, as I had a norfeet right to do.

Then It was merely in the assertion of your right as a free citizen that you walked, dogsting the President? Possibly,

And with a pistol in your pocket? I had the pistol with are, and all my papers.

Did you take out your pistol? Yes; I took it but.

out.
Did you point it at him? (Imitating Mr. Porter's tone and grinning maliciously)—No, sir; I did not ione and grinning maliciously)—No, sir; I did not point it at him.

Why noa? That is my business; not yours.
End you intend to kill any one cise? No, I did not. Cartield was alone, and he came out half an hour afterward with blaine.

Had you been lurking in the alley? No; I was standing at Wormley's Hotel. I was in the alley about six seconds on a mere matter of private business.

business.

Was your private business to execute the command of the Beny that you kill Gardeld? My business was to execute the divine will whenever I had a favorable opportunity?

Did you have a favorable opportunity? Not that night, It was very warm, and I did not first like light.

Bill you have a favorable opportunity? Not that beile. It was very warm, and I did not feel like doing it.

Where he come out of Mr. Blaine's house was he alone? Mr. Blaine was with him. I am glad you have alven me a chance of folling about it. To dir. Forter, who was short parting another question)—Now wait a moment. General Garfield and Mr. Blaine came out, arm-in-arm, and passed down on the opposide of the street. It was about seem of clock on the evening of the lat of July.

Did you hear them talk? Now wait a moment of was to clerk on the evening of the lat of July.

Did you hear them talk? Now wait a moment of was to be to

Why did you not shoot him that night? I'did not want to do it at that time.

Why not? That is my business, not yours. He was shot the next morning.

Had you ever before trued to kill Mr. Garfield?
(Again imitating Mr. Porter's tone and snarling at him)—No. I had never before tried to kill Mr. Gar-

him)—No. I had never before tried to kill Mr. Garkeid.

Mr. Perfer then led the prisoner through all the
clreimstances of his going is the church which
Mr. Garfield artended, seeing him in his pow, afterward examining the paw through the whodow from
the outside, and thinking whether that would not
be a good piace to remove him. If he had shot
him thon it would have been in the back of the
head. He knew of no better the and place to remove a man than when engaged in his devotions.
The President did not go back to that church, for
on the following Saturday he went to Long Branch.
On being further pressed as to the inspiration, he
refused, in an anary tone, to discuss the subject
any further. He did not think it necessary to irriinte the public and irritate the court and jury with
any more of such talk.
Here the District Attorney interposed with the
surgestion that as the pelsoner was tired the court
should now take a recess, which was accordingly
done.

Aber the recess Mr. Porter questioned the ris-

Surred.

That was His language? In substance it was, Mr. Porter having again questioned the prisoner as to his platel practice previous to the shooting, he latter turned to the Court and said: "If Your Honor please, I want to know if it is more sarry for hidge Porter to go through the business again. I do not see the pertinence of this kind of talk, and I ask the protection of the Court. If you have any new question, I am willing to solve it. I object to going over the ground again. If you have any new ideas you want to show and elucidate, I will assist you.

going over the ground again. If you have any new ideas you want to show and elucidate, I will assist you.

Mr. Porter then called the prisoner's attention to the fact that he had made arrangements to go to the jail and inquired why he had done at.

The prisoner replied that he was afraid of being mobbed before he could explain his views to the people. They would say that he was a disappointed office-seeker, and would hang him up. That was the only possible motive they could concort for the act.

Mr. Porter then put some questions as to the occurrence of the 18th of Juny, when the prisoner refrained from shooting the President on account of Mrs. tarticid's presence, and finally asked: "If Mrs. Garfield so presence, and finally asked: "If Mrs. Garfield has been with the President on the 2d of July would you have shot him?"

The Prisoner—No! I should not have shot him in her presence. I did not know what the effect might be on her.

Then it depended entirely on your will? It depended on whether I had a suitable opportunity. Mr. Perier isquired why ne would not have shot in Mrs. Garfield's presence?

The Prisoner—If your head is so thick that you can't get the idea in I won't try to pound it in. Don't task your questions in a mean, sickly sort of a way.

Mr. Porter pressed his question, whereupon the

way, Mr. Porter pressed his question, whereupon the

Mr. Porter pressed his question, whereupon the riversear quietly took up a paper and, adjusting his yeeglasses, began to read, paying no attention thatever to the counsel.

Mr. Porter—What are you reading?
The Prisoner (without raising his eye)—I am diancing over the New York Herald.

Mr. Porter—Don't you think that the time of the ourt and jury is of some value?
The Prisoner—Not in the way you are interrogating the matter. It has been discussed and reseated over and over again.

And the prisoner settled himself back in his hair to have a quiet read.

Mr. Scoville—it does seem to me that Judge Porter Mr. Scoville—it does seem to me that Judge Porter thair to have a quiet rend.

Mr. Scoville—It does seem to me that Judge Porter a going over the same ground, not once, or twice, or three times, but as many as four times. I had not inconded to say one word, even if this examination had lasted a week; but he seems to be only tritating the witness for nothing. I think the rities in that the witness makes is just—that this dentical ground has been gone over two or three times.

ver the ground, Mr. Porter—I would like to hear what he said on

the subject.

The Prisoner—You must be a very stupid man.
The papers are full of it. The papers are full of my nawers.

Mr. Porter—What were your answers?
The Prisoner—I decline to answer.
Mr. Porter—I suppose you have no objection to answering what you did on the day that you killed him.

him.

The Prisoner then gave an account of his actions on the morning of July 2. He had slept the previous night at the Riggs House; had risen early and sat in Lafayette Park some time before breakfast. After breakfast he went to his room and put his revolver in his pocket. A little before nine o clock he went to the depot. Had his boots blacked. blacked,
Mr. Porter-Did you want to be in full dress
when you killed him?
The Prisoner (drawling)—No. 1 didn't want to be

Mr. Porter—Did you want to be in full dress when you killed him?

The Prisoner (drawling)—No, 1 didn't want to be in full dress. I don't want to be interrupted.

Mr. Porter—And I don't want to be interrupted.
The Prisoner—Then keep quiet.
The prisoner then proceeded with his story. Blaine and the President drove up in a single horse carriage, and not in the White House carriage, which showed how much the President was under Blaine's Influence. Blaine was blowing and blowing and the President was listening. They were on the most influence claims. Blaine got out of one side of the carriage and Garliel out of the other; they walked into the depot and passed within a few fect of the prisoner, who drew his weapon and fired twice, and hit him once.

You what him in the back? I did not fire at any particular place.

if in the for the hollow of his back? My is to shoot him in the back. Ink that if he get two balls in his back move? I him? I thought so, in aded to put them there? I did. an isanner—And from that hour to be to ver felt regret or remore? I remain or trouble to any one, but I have to it e necessity of the act or the direct.

no doubt as to it e necessity of the act or the divinity of the set.

You have never hinted at any remorse? My mind is a perfect blank on that subject.

By you real any more remorse about rendering his wine a widow and his children fatheriess than about breaking he leg of that purply-doy? I have no conception of it as murder or killing.

And you feel to remorse? (In a low and almost installable tone)—Of course, I feel a remorse, so far as my personal is clings are concerned. I feel remorse as much as any man, and regret the necessity of the act, but (raising his voice)—

Mr. Fortes—The cross-examination is closed.

"But," continued the prisoner, excitedly, "my duty to the Lord and the American people overcame my personal feelings. If the Lord and not inspired the act it would not have been done."

Mr. Scovilis the necessity of has it been at any time 2-since the the dot in the continued the resistence as follows:

Is your feeling at present, or has it been at any time 2-since the the dot of July last, any different from what it was at the time of the shooting in that respect? So difference whatever. I have been just as clear as to the divinity of the act, and as to the accussity for it for the good of the American people, since the first of June, as a man can be on anything.

as to the necessity for it for the good of the American people, since the first of June, as a man can be on anything.

But you have, before the shooting any feeling such as we would call a human, or humane feeling on account of the suffering which might be produced by your act? From the middle of May to about the lot of June all my natural feelings were against the act. That was the period when my natural feelings were excited; but since that time I have not had the stightest doubt as to the necessity for the act and the divinity of it; not the alightest doubt that the whole thing was inspired by the Belty, and that he would take care of it.

But the matter present itself to your mind in the ordinary view of humanity as to whether it would cause personal suffering or not? No. I never had any conception of it in that way at all. My mind was a perfect blank in it.

Do you recollect the interview which I had with you in the jail two days after the shooting? Yes, colonel Corkhill and his stenographer, W. Bailey, were present. And I want to say here what I have not said before. I had a New York which is not cover, That was on the 4th of July, when everybody was saying that the President would recover. I had a distinct feeling then that the President would not recover, theatuse I did not think the President would recover. I had a distinct feeling then that the President would not recover, because I did not think the Lord wanted him to recover. That was my feeling all through hits sickness.

Mr. Scaville asked some questions in explanation of his letter to the Oneida Committee in the chief of the Chicago birts feeding all through hits sickness.

In reply to a question of Mr. Davidge, the prisoner of the third the character of the proposed purchase of the Chicago birts feeding all through hits sickness.

SENATOR J. P. JONES.

A TALK ON IMPORTANT MATTERS. President Arthur and Stalwartism-Cabinet Specu-Intions, with Side-Notes on Ex-Senators

Conkling and Sargent-No Change

in Offices on the Coast.

A Call reporter, who called upon Senator Jones, at the Palace, last evening, found the Senator in his usual affable mood, and disposed to talk freely upon national politics and matters of

public interest generally. Senator," said the newspaper man, plunging in boldly and striking out wildly, not certain what landing he might make, "Senator, we are anxious to learn your views on administration topics genrally, and more especially touching what Presi-lent Arthur intends doing in the matter of Fed-

eral appointments upon this coast."
"Well," answered the Senator, "I cannot speak authoritatively concerning the subject, but from my conversation with General Arthur I am led to believe that no changes are contemplated in the offices upon this coast. Certain it is that the delegation from this coast have not been apprised of any intended changes, and they are, it is fair to suppose, as friendly to the present incumbents as at any time during the late President's incum-

bency."

Then there is no truth in the report that certain officials in the Revenue Department have made themselves obnoxious to the administration and are in danger of being removed."

" I do not know of anything of the kind, Mr. "I do not know of anything of the kind. Mr. Arthur is much too broad a man to allow personal likes and dislikes to stand in the way of public polity, even should be entertain such feelings, which I do not think he does."

"Well, to go further away from home—if it is not too abrupt—what chance is there of the President anneuncing his Cabinet before the meeting of Congress?"

"Oh," replied the Senator, "there is not the loss of the best between the seven well as

of Congress?

"Oh," replied the Senator, "there is not the least likelihood that any nominations will be made before Congress meets, which is on the 5th of December—the first Monday, you know."

"It has been generally understood that the present advisers of the President are more than anxious to be relieved from official cares, notably Blaine and MacVeagh."

"That is about right. MacVeagh, bowever, the President strongly wreed to retain office until after

Attorney-General."

"Oh, no; not at all, I do not understand it that way. The proceedings were irregular, and others, I have no doubt, will be instituted against Brady & Co. at once."

"Who will succeed Blaine to the Secretary of State's portfolio?"

"Frelinghysen is very generally acknowledged to be the next Secretary of State."

"And Conkling?"

"Is acknowledged even by his enemies to be a man of great purity of character, and it is by no means without the range of possibilities that he may be identified with the administration in an official especity."

official espacity."
"But is not Conkling politically dead in New York?"
"Not by any mesns. How so?"
"Did not the late State election in New York demonstrate the fact that Conklingism was beaten?"

beaten?"
"I do not construe it so," answered the Senator.
"Conkling did not enter the fight personelly. He
has still a strong hold upon State and National "When making his Cabinet state, will the President recognize the Pacific coast? And if so, is there any foundation to the report that ex-Senator Sargent will have a pottolio?"

there any foundation to the report that ex-Senator Sargent with have a po tfolio?"

"President Arthur is a broadly national man, and at the same time I know that he has a great admiration for the people of the Paelile coast, for their pluck and energy and loyal qualities, and that he would not entirely secut the idea. As to the probability of Sargent being tendered a Cabinet position, I can't say, but I do know that the President has a very high regard for Senator Sargent's ability and integrity."

"It has been announced that the President will not recognize this coast in his Cabinet appointments, because the complexion of our delegation is so nearly evenly divided."

"There is nothing at all in that, I assure you, Mr. Arthur will weigh the importance of the section, and give little consideration to the vote of the delegation."

"What though her fortune for the Sargetary blow."

the delegation."
"What chance has Gorbam for the Secretaryship of the Scinate?"
"His chances are as good now as ever. He is the caucus nominee of the Republican wing, and there is no doubt that were a vote to be taken reads to bright in current be would again receive the vote. It is not a substitute of the receive of cone. The substitute of the propheted, but it looks now as if Gorham was ahead decidedly."

the yote. Whele know our vouveriest our religion of colors manusch be prophesied, but it looks now as if Gorham was ahead decidedly."

"There is one more topic of special interest to San Francisco, and the coast generally," continued the reporter, " and that is the President's feelings on the Panama Canal question, and whether he is in accord with Secretary Bilaine's note to the Powers asserting the Mource Dectrine."

"Now you are asking me something fabout which I am in total Ignorance," was the reply, "for, really, I never had a conversation with General Arthur upon that subject, and it is pretty hard to adequately comprehend just what the Monroe Dectrine is; but I can say this: Mr. Arthur is intensely 'American' in his views. I don't mean, however, in a Know-Nothing sense, for the President is one of the most liberal men with whom it has been my fortune to came in contact. But as to his views upon the canal scheme, I am in the dark, as nothing has ever called out his views on the subject."

"Have not Arthur's firmness of character and reticence been a great surprise even to his friends and certainly to the country at large."

The Sunator mused for a moment, and then answered slowly: "Those of his intimate acquaintances have most assuredly not been surprised. I, occupying the position that I have among Mr. Arthur's friends, have not been so situated as to judge, perhaps, correctly of the public sentiment in that regard. If the people have supposed Mr. Arthur a weak man they have most outrageously misconceived his character. Why, the President is one of the most astute politicians in the country—in a higher sense, too. For years he has occurry—in a higher sense, too. For years he has occurry—in a higher sense, too. For years he has occurry—in a higher sense, too. For years he has occurry—in a higher sense, too. For years he has occurry—in a higher sense, too. For years he has occurry—in a higher sense, too. For years he has occurry—in a higher sense too. How York State and city. He has virtually controlled New

Why, then, should he be other than what he is, and why should his course be a surprise to the public?

"Well, in point of retteence, keeping his own counsel, how does the President compare with other Presidents—Grant and Garfield?

"He is the most reticent man, by far, speaking of announcing his determinations in advance, that has ever occupied the presidential chair. More so even than Grant, who, while he said little, would talk to his friends. Arthur is a conversationalist, but he keeps his own counsel. Yen spoke of Garfield being reticent; I do not consider him to have been a reticent man. His Cabinet was known before its public amountement. No, Arthur is a remarkable man in this particular, and in others. You spoke awhile ago of Arthur's course being a surprise, and of his development of 'character' being unexpected. I tell you that those who voted for Arthur in the nominating convention were well acquainted with him. He had many more votes, properly, than Garfield. He was not an unknown man by any means.

"What are President Arthur's ideas on the two-term question? The Sisa, I believe, makes a sarcastic aliusion to 1884, and uses Arthur's name in that connection."

"Arthur has not got along far enough in his term

castic aimision to 1884, and uses Arthur's mame in that connection."
"Arthur has not got along far enough in his term to begin to inlink seriously of that, I apprehend. I do not think he has ever made a public secwal on that subject. He would not, I take it, disregard the wishes of the people in that particular, and has never committed himself. I have never spoken with him on that subject."

"Now, if it is a fair question to ask a strong ad-ministration man, Senator, may I ask what influ-ence 'Salwaritsm' will have upon the policy of the administration and upon the selection of the President's advisors? Or, in other words, will ar-tiur be controlled by Conkling, Grant, and their colleagues, rather than by a broad national pol-icy?"

the week against tho act. That was the period when the the significance of the controlled by Continue were against tho act. That was the period when the time I have not hind the significance of the time I have not hind the significance of the controlled by Continue were the controlled by Continue were the controlled by Continue personal tiself to your minds in the controlled by the field, and that he would take care of the two by the field, and that he would take care of the two possesses the controlled by the field two deeps after the shooting of the thind would care personal sufficiency on the last two days after the shooting of the controlled by the c

A PRESIDENT A PRISONER. -Details of the Affair.

PANAMA, Nov. 22.-Calderon, for some time the provisional President of Peru, is now, with his Minister of Foreign Affairs, Galvez, a prisoner allowed a few minntes in which to prepare for a visit to Chili, the length of which he nor no one clae can tell. He was then taken to the palace, where he had a private interview with Admiral Lynch, sent on a special train to Callac, and there placed on board the iron-clad Almirante Cochran. He was courteously treated, and was told be might take his family with him the was recently exceeded. he was recently married), and any friends he desired to accompany him. The first favor he declined, but the second he accepted, and selected several who share his exile. The reasons alleged for this arbitrary act are not yet public, but Admiral Lynch is understood to have acted under orders from Santiago.

NO ONE IN LIMA SUPPOSES
It is done out of defiance to the United States on account of the attitude assumed toward the Chilians by General Huribut. There are surmises that it was because Calderon disregarded Lynch's order prohibiling the exercise of any other au-thority within the Chillan lines than that of the thority within the Chillan lines than that of the Chilian commander or government. Others say that the new government of Mr. Santa Maria believes Pierola to be the strongest man in the country, and has banished Calderon to make way for him. The removal of Calderon makes room, however, for Montero, who has announced his acceptance of the vice-presidency of the provisional government, provided he is assured of the support of the United States, and, in which case, he will assume the presidency in Calderon's absence.

carnessly in behalf of Mr. Garcia Calderon is said to have sent a messenger. Dr. Mountjoy, United States coustl at Lambayeque, to Montero at Cajamorea, to assure bim of support and recognition if he comes to Lima to succeed the exited president, People in Lima do not understand why General Hurbut should take such an interest in the politics of Peru, and interfere in the matter of the dominance of parties or individuals. The diplomatic corps, one and all, condemn his action, and, although exceedingly reticent in the matter, are understood to be unanimous in asserting that Mr. Hurbut's action has complicated affeirs to such an extent that no one is competent to understagd the situation. The trip of the United States steamer Alaska from Callao to Malendo recently has given rise to wild reports and all sorts of improbable stories. There is scarcely a doubt that the captain of the Alaska was allowed by the Chilian admirat to enter Mallendo and remain there during his pleasure. They were received by the people with every definentstation of welcome. GENERAL HUBLBUT, WHO INTERCEDED

THE COLRESPONDENT OF THE "STAR AND HERALD," concerning other important matters, says: "The approach of the Boliviaus to the southern province of Petri seems to have determined the Chilians to take immediate action. An expedition fifteen thousand strong is being fitted out in Chili. The Payta carries out the first installment of this expedition in Pisagua. The excitement in Iquique has subsided, and work in the nibrate works, suspended at the approach of the Boliviaus, is resumed. A movement has been set on foot in Loroto, the most distant Peruvian province on the Amazon, favoring annexation to Brazil. The citizens of Moyabamba, the capital of the province, have held a meeting to proteat against the proposed annexation. It is a district which is never visited except by travelers. It has received but little encouragement as a part of Peru, but it would enjoy even less were it to join Brazil. THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE "STAR AND HERALD,"

GERSTER IN OPERA.

Opera-House Last Night. The need of a large and well-appointed opera-house, with a spacious stage, on which can be presented in a proper manner the works of the great musical composers, was never more apparent than last night. Mr. Strakosch brought to this city the far-famed cantatrice, Mmc Etelka Gerster, with a company of efficient principals and a chorus exceptionally large, and Verdi's beautiful opera, "La Traviata," was placed upon the diminutive stage of Ford's Opera-House. The curtain rose incu a stage crowded with people, so much so that they jostled each other in going off, and the scene be-tween Violetta and Africalo was marred by the efforts they jostled each other in going oil, and the scene between Violetta and Afredo was marred by the efforts made by the chorus in getting behind the wings. Traviata has not been many times heard here during the last decade, and a proper rendition of its beauties were evidently anticipated, for the audience that filled the Opera-House was composed by many of our very best people in the District. Opera-bonnets were plentiful and the toilets of the ladies were, in many instances, very elaborate and elegant. Full dress among the gentlemen was in the majority, and the dainty youth the west-shootel, from a rear circulion. After now of Gittott's 40f's. There was a trifle of uncertainty in the opening chours, a sort of difference of opinion between the chorus and orchestra, but it soon wore off, and the delicious voice of dersier rippied gloriously in the cadensas of reager libera, and her effort was rewarded with liberal appliance which brought the fair Gerster before the curtain. In the second act Gerster had an orportunity to display her emotional and dramatic power, which was finely improved, and her seeine with Signor Cispini was superbly done. That gentleman exhibited a baritone of far more than ordinary purily and resonance, and his rendition of the familiar air, "Di Processon," was loadly applanded. The future movement of the opera was a continued source of satisfaction, and in the last act the exquisite singing of both Gerster and Giannith, who seemed to be forced into action by her intensity, created positive cuthusiasm, and the duett "Grass Dio! more it a giorance." Glannini, who seemed to be forced into action by her intensity, created positive cuthusins, and the ducit "Gray Dio! mort" is glowno," was rapturously encored. The curiain feit upon a performance which gave decided satisfaction, and/every one of the large audience denarted with a regret that the opera season was confined to two nights, and the hope that Gerster would visit Washington again before the winter was over. To-night the opera of "Il Trovatore" will be presented, with Mile. Lesline as Leonora, in which character she has received warm praise from extremely critical pens. It is believed that the audience will be fully as great as last night.

MARY ANDERSON.

Her Engagement at the National Thea-At the National Theatre next week Miss Mary Anderson will hold the boards, and will appear in the several roles which are fauillar to the public. This will be Miss Anderson's will appear in the several roles which are familiar to the public. This will be Miss Anderson's seventh season in the dramatic profession, and according to utterances of the press throughout the country she has been giving satisfaction to the largest kind of audiences, and has shown marked sigms of improvement. "The charming Miss Anderson" are the terms which the newspaper notices generally have, employed in speaking of her performances. In Baltimore, where she played "Love" last week, one of the papers speaks of her rendition of the Counters as "a very artistic and highly-dinished performance." Her contunes form an especial subject of eulogistic praise, and they are said to be too ulterly utter for anything. The combination formed by an artistic costume and the paisonal charms for which Miss Anderson is celebrated should be irrestatible from a professional point of view, and no doubt the public will be highly pleased to witness Miss Anderson's performances. A play entitled "The Daughter of Roland" has been translated from the French especially for Miss Anderson. In Paris, where this pleec was first presented, Sara Bernhardt appeared in the leading role, and Miss Anderson's admirers say that her rendition of the character fally equals in power and dramatic effect that of the ecotomic Sara. She will also play Juliet, and the fortunate Romeo will be the subject of the envious admiration of all the young fellows of the city. Her engagement will last but one week, and she will appear in a different character at each performance.

Entertainment at the Chinese Legation. The members of the Chinese legation nive a supper last evening to the Misses Bincher, of Washington, and Miss Emily W. Springer, of Phila-delphia. The Chinese Minister was unable to atdelphia. The Chinese Minister was unable to attend, as he is still in mourning for the late Empresa of China. The legation was brilliantly lighted, and a profusion of rare and elegant flowers were scattered about the halls and reception rooms. The ladies toliets and jewels were rich and handsone in design. Among the invited gnests were the Misses Blucher, Miss Springer, Miss Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Chew, of Georgetown; Miss Wallace, Mrs. Blucher, Mrs. John Henderson, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Kinhn, Mr. Perringer, and others. Miss Florence Blucher ware a pale gnay silk, with a handsome plack waist, trimmed with Spanish lace; Miss Springer, a very light ecru sits and dark red waist, trimmed with Spanish lace; Miss Springer, a very light ecru sits and dark red waist, trimmed with old love, with a profusion of flowers at her wais; Mrs. Chew, pale blue enchemire and salla; Miss Wallace, smoke-colored silk and red damasse. At ten p. m. the ecompany adjourned to the diningroom and sat down to a bountifully-spread table containing many Chinese dishes, and in the centre a large silver epergue filled with every variety of fruit. After supper dancing was indulged in, and at half-past two a. m. the party broke up with many expressions of pleasure for their entertainment to their pleasant hosts, Mr. Ho and Mr. Tsal. tend, as he is still in mourning for the late Em-

FOR THE HOLIDAYS. The Pernylan Executive in Chilian Hands | Where the Most Attractive Presents May be Found.

good wishes and kindly feelings, and in the prepar-utions that herald its approach are manifested the best part of human nature. The desire to make others happy is paramount just now and the self-

regiments of bright-faced dolls, such stocks of toys, such mountains of candies, except at Christmas time? No wonder that the store windows bulge out and the counters grown under the weight. And the clerks, they, too, look brighter, and their voices are so cheery and their faces so smiling that the customers would be astonished, only they take it all as a fusiter of course and as a part of the Christmas time. It is a liberal education in the humanities to join the tide that flows down the Avenue any pleasant afternoon and study the faces of the Christmas buyers. What a flood of sparkling chatter!

WHAT A GUNE OF HAPPY LAUGHTER

of the Christmas buyers. What a flood of sparaling chatter?

WHAT A GUSH OF HAPPY LAUBITES
is heard on every side! It is enough to make the cymic, the professional hater of his kind, retire to a hermit's cell, only in that event he would not be able to enjoy beting disagreeable; but it is in the home circle that Christmas time in its happlest aspect is presented. It is a time of delightful secrets and deep laid plans, every nook and corner in the house hold its aerret, and the looked drawers are cloquent of great surprises in store. Pieces of work, stathliy taken up and hastliy pushed out of sight when any one approaches, is the chronic condition of the female portion of the household. Suppers and pin cushous and dressing gowns are evolving underded fingers, and the search for the materials is the cause of the

HAPPY THRONGS OF SHOPPERS.

But a Christmas present, like a weedding present, is sometimes hard to select, and where the inventive faculties fail the large and well assorted variety in the stores obviate all difficulty on that some the fact of highly presents satishic for all their friends, and the crowds that fill these stores is an evidence that the ladies appreciate that fact. While they are providing for ethers they should not neglect to secure a stylish whiter costume, and for this purpose a visit to Perry's, Tyler & Chewning, William's, Mrs. Palmer's, and Mrs. Hunt's will repay the trouble. For the general searcher for presents full satisfaction can be obtained at Gait's, at Beveridge's, and at Boteler's, Gentlement that desire the very latest styles in wearing apparel, it they have any pride in their appearance, should not fail to give Timms, or Likes, Berwanger & Co., or A. Straus, or Keen, or Barr, or Willett & Ruod, of Lewis, or Stinemetz, or B. Robinson & Co., or Devlin & Co., or Henning a call, and if they can't be suited then they had better go off by themselves and die. The holiday trade has already begun, and promises to be a driving one.

ENTHUSIASTIC HOOSIRES. Indiana for Orth First, Last, and all the

held Thursday evening at 608 F street, Hon. D. P. Holloway in the chair, with William M. Bass, Sec-A large amount of routine business was trans-

scutatives. The gentlemen composing the com-mittee were William S. Lingle, of the La Fayette (Ind.) Courier, chairman, Messrs. Holloway, Case, Curry and White. The committee retired, and after an interval of a few moments returned, presenting the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Speech-making was then indulged in at some length, which was pretty generally participated in. William S. Lingley, of the Lafayette Course, who is known throughout Indiana as the witty cliftor, amused the club in a neat and spley speech, being followed by W. W. Curry, Colonel D. S. Alexander, and Jim Wood, the Irish miner, better known as "Left-handed Jim," who did such noble service for the Republican party at the last Presidential election. Nothing in there appearing, and the club being in a high state of give at the brilliant outlook for the success of their candidate for Speaker, it adjourned to meet again on the 10th instant.

THE MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION. Important Business Transacted-New Of

fleers Elected. The regular meeting of the Michigan Republican Association was held last evening. The committee on constitution reported, and after a number of anundments the constitution was adopted. The following new members were elected: Charles Katzensher, J. L. Christianey, James Cullen, E. P. Warren, R. L. Reed, George B. Brooks, C. D. Hudson, and Charles J. Weston, In the course of recessions. George B. Brooks, C. D. Hudson, and Charles J. Weston. In the course of some highty-interesting remarks Mr. Frank B. Conger called attention to the number of Democrats employed in the bepartments. He said that some measures ought to be adopted to cleanse the Departments in this particular and supply their places with active, carnest Republicana. After discussion the unitie was referred to a committee, consisting of Messra. Z. Moses, F. B. Conger, and B. A. Harlan, the same committee which will represent the association in the Central Association of States. The checken of officers for the emusing year resulted as follows: President, Z. Moses; vice-president, R. H. Thayer secretary, F. B. Conger; treasurer, J. W. Green; executive committee, W. H. Barber, W. B. Thompson, D. B. Aluger, D. T. Pierce, and A. F. Dinsmore.

Washington Cadets' Reception. The Washington Cadets (colored) gave their first reception, exhibition drill and ball, last evening at Tallmagde Hall. Among their guests were nearly all the members of the Capital City Guard, with their officers as follows: Captain T. S. Keily, First Lieutenant Charles R. Douglas, Second Lieutenant William H. Smallwood. The drill gave satisfactory evidence of the company's progress in military tactics, and their prompt movements in forming and breaking ranks were especially noticentoe. The officers of the company are Captain C. A. Fiestwood, commanding; first lieutenant, Ed. Brockenborough; second floutenant, Googe S. Contee; brovet lieutenant, Robert Owens. The reception committe were: Lieutenant Ed. Brockenborough, Lieutenant George S. Contee, Lieutenant Robert P. Owens, Sergeant W. Marshall, Corporal W. H. Clark, and Guidet E. R. Norris. The floor committee were Cadet D. Siewart, chairman; Cadets F. L. Dodson, B. H. Weiers, N. Jackson, Corporal M. Smith, and C. A. Fiegtwood, esptain commanding. ond Lieutenant William H. Smallwood. The drill on sale by us. Our stock of Real Lace Goods,

A False Alarm. The alarm of fire struck from box No. 125, corner of Seventh and I streets, at about half-past twelve o'clock this morning, was a false alarm.

Silk Plushes

Paris and Berlin Wraps. Rhadames Dolmans, fur lined. Black Satin Marveilleux Circulars. English Walking Jackets, Ulsters, and Ulster-

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Established 1842.

FOR THE PINEST MADE GARMENTS

PLACE YOUR ORDERS WITH GEO. T. KEEN,

Christmas tide comes with its freight of in Chillian hands. He was arrested on the 6th in Chillian hands. He was arrested on the 6th in Chillian hands. He was returning from mass, and was others happy is paramount just now and the sein-chillian hands in which he nor no one class can tell. He was then taken to the one class can tell. He was then taken to the one class can tell. He was then taken to the one class can tell. He was arrested on the 6th paramount just now and the sein-chillian hands. The spring the paramount just now and the sein-chillian hands. The stringers for place and pelf which reigns and the sein-chillian hands. The spring the paramount just now and the sein-chillian hands. The spring the paramount just now and the sein-chillian hands. The spring the paramount just now and the sein-chillian hands. The spring the paramount just now and the sein-chillian hands. The spring the paramount just now and the sein-chillian hands are provided in the sein-chillian hands are provided in the sein-chillian hands and the sein-chillian hands are provided in the sein-ch lation that the most misanthropic can escape from the general contagion. Even the streets so famil-iar in our every day experience brightens up and

the store windows become perfect marrels in THE EXCESS OF THEIR JOLLYLY.
Everything is by wholesale. Who ever saw such regiments of bright-faced dolls, such stocks of toys,

A rousing meeting of Indianians was

acted, when, upon motion, a committee of five was appointed to draft suitable resolutions favor-ing their distinguished leader, the Hon. G. S. Orth, for the Speakership of the Honse of Repre-

senting the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas Indiams was the battle-ground of the late presidential campaign, and in the decisive victory of october, lise, won the enitualisate plandis of the Republican party of the Sation; and

Whereas in the distribution of honora Indiana has had no adequate recognition: Therefore,

Exceled. That our congressional delegation, in the united and culminalisatic presentation of the name of Hono. 6.8 Orth for Speaker of the House of Representation as the control of the satisfactory of the Indian and Satisfactory of the Indian as the control of the satisfactory of the Indian sense before he was thirty years of any with parliamentary experience and an honorable curser, ripened by twelve years of service in Congress, combined with his clear judgment and genial manners, all commend his peculiar litness for the place. He was in the infexest of the fight, gave the key-note upon the tariff question, which Senator Voorbess admits gave victory to the Republican ticket. He carried his own district, which has been especially gerrymandered to defeat persolidibles are inconvenial has any man living, in-lie deserves well of his party and his country. The Speakership is due to Indiana, and thus bestowed will be an influence in lifting her from the roll of doubtful States to a permanent place in the Republican column.

Speech-making was then indulged in at some

olumn.

Speech-making was then indulged in at some

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

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